

The Confederate

D. K. McRAE, EDITOR.

A. M. GORMAN, EDITOR.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

On the first day of October, as heretofore advertised, the rates of subscription to the *Confederate* were changed as follows:

Daily—\$25 for 6 months.
" 15 " 3 months.
" 5 " 1 month.
Tri-Weekly—\$15 for 6 months.
" 10 " 3 months.
Weekly—\$10 for 6 months.
" 5 " 3 months.

All monies received since the first of October, have been, and will hereafter be credited in accordance with the above rates.

The *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, of date October 2nd, comes to us with the expected letter of Vice President Stephens, and the comments of that journal on the recent exposition from Gov. J. Brown in reference to the "personal courtesies" lately "proposed to be extended" to him by the Yankee commander, Sherman.

The letter of Mr. Stephens, V. P., does not fulfill the expectations which had been raised of its contents. It is not "an out and out" announcement in favor of peace on the basis of reconstruction. Whatever Mr. Stephens may have said in his wanderings, when he passed out of Georgia into South Carolina, on the late advance of Sherman; however he may have revealed his listeners, whether hosts or visitors with "out and out" arguments in favor of reconstruction—of going back into the Union with our enemies—of accepting guarantees from the faithless and perfidious foe who has, and continues day by day to violate all obligations of truth, honor and decency—of again placing our hopes and destinies under cover of a flag decorated by inhuman atrocities, and degraded by dishonest cheats; however, we say, Mr. Stephens may in his private walk and conversation justify the suspicions which honest men entertain of him, that his secret and hidden purpose is to bring about this disreputable termination of our noble struggle—this Vice President of the Confederacy has at least forbidden to smother the public sense by stamping such ignominious persuasion, "the upon him and prevent upon prevent," in his public letter. It is true there is "here a little and there a little" of this base intention; but it is uttered and veiled; the "skin of the Copella" is clothed with that of the fox. Vice President Stephens has not put his finger into the fire. He leaves this test of heat to be tried by other paws. If any body is burnt, he does not mean that it shall be he.

It occurs to every one who has discernment to discover the right, that letter writing, to persons avowedly for publication in the press of the country, is not the proper occupation for the Vice President of the nation. Hannibal Hamlin, though he is said to be in part a free nigger, has set a better example on this score than his worthy contemporary on our side of the line. He confines himself to making speeches, the reports of which may father or disinherit according as they pass the ordeal of the public opinion; and he has used the wise precaution, even in these, of encouraging and aiding the cause he secondarily represents. But our Vice President both speaks and writes; and in both cases takes care that he shall be the herald of his own opinion, for both are put to the public by his authority; and it has been his misfortune or his fault (we think both) that his doctrines and words command neither the approval of those who are his superiors in the government, nor the confidence of the large majority of those who elevated him to his present position. In other words—all he has said and done, has militated against the operations of the government—against the establishment of that hopeful and confident spirit which it should have been his pleasure to inspire, and against the true interests of the nation, which it should have been his pride to advance.

It will be read of Mr. Stephens in history, that though he was called with extraordinary unanimity to be the presiding officer of the Confederate Senate, and *ex officio* to the Presidency of the nation, were calamity to befall its chief magistrate, (which God in his mercy forbid,) he was found rarely at his place. He left his duties to the performance of others, and he himself remained out of reach. In the most dread times, when the capital of the nation has been the most sorely beleaguered, when the graceful maidens and noble matrons of Richmond sat down day by day to the homely fare of a stifled board within the sound of the explosions of hostile missiles, and retired by night under the reverberations of booming cannon; when Congress and his fellow-Senators debated almost in hearing of the keen crack of the rifle, and in sight of the glitter of the bayonets, Mr. Stephens was not in his seat. The nearest that he was known, for the year past, to be to Richmond, was his reputed arrival at Danville, during the last session, whence he returned to his home during the period of one of Virginia's severest ordeals. Without doubt, fit explanation will be made to clear his skirts of actual dereliction; but the explanation will only serve to excuse—it will confer no honors.

Clay, and Calhoun, and Webster, indeed died in the harness. They were fortunate in being so far masters of physical suffering that they stood to the last—holding the post of duty as faithful soldiers, even when the demand was scarce imperative. And it was a feature of the death of the two former, that

unfortunate of Mr. Stephens that his illness should have resulted in death, his eulogist would have lacked this point in pronouncing his virtues.

We have done no more to day, than note the appearance of this ill-timed letter, and in connection therewith to comment on the part borne by this functionary in the national affairs. He has done little good. Whatever he has done, does more harm and throws more impediments in the way of our success, we fear, than he has the ability to counterbalance, if he were to begin from this time out faithfully to attend to his duties.

For the Confederate.

The attention of the inhabitants of Raleigh is called to the situation of the newly arrived wounded soldiers, who are now crowding our hospitals. They are just from the trenches round Petersburg—worn out and disabled with fighting and working in our cause. Should we let them lie here before our very eyes, and suffer for the want of those kind cares which our fathers, brothers or husbands would receive, were they in the places of these soldiers?

The hospitals are filled to overflowing—every available space is occupied. The Ladies of the Relief Society, true to their mission, are there each day, tending and providing for the poor fellows as far as their means go; but these are limited, and the labor of a few ladies is not by any means sufficient to attend to so large a number. We therefore call upon the ladies of Raleigh, promiscuously, to send nourishment to these sufferers, and likewise to go themselves and inquire into their wants and see that all are properly cared for.

Humanity demands that they should—Christian charity requires it; a proper pride in the reputation of our town urges it. The Relief Society will gladly be the instrument through which much charity can be dispensed, as its supplies are totally inadequate to the demands it meets; but at the same time, aid is wanting both to distribute as well as provide food for the wounded and sick.

A MATRON.

For the Confederate.

List of Casualties

In the 14th N. C. Troops, on the 22d Sept., Near Strasburg, Va.

HEADQUARTERS 14TH N. C. TROOPS, Sept. 26th, 1864.

Field and Staff, Missing: Adj. Jas. C. Marshall.

Company A, Missing: private D. T. Hicks.

Wounded: private A. T. Jones severe in neck.

D. wounded: John Costner severe in head, W. M. Surratt severe in thigh, W. Bennett severe in left breast.

I. Missing: corp G. W. Sledgegood, privates Jesse Myrick, J. G. Wilson, J. T. Youngs and A. Barnes.

C. wounded: private John Bowman severe in head.

H. wounded: privates Noah Morris in foot, James Morris severe in side.

E. Missing: private W. T. Young, L. B. Davis, A. A. Workman and Wm. Watford.

K. wounded and missing: private Eli Hamilton. Missing: Lt. C. W. Bevers, Sgt. Joel Ingram and private Jacob Saunders.

G. wounded: private J. H. Frazier. Missing: privates P. S. Dodson and R. B. Fitzgerald.

B. Missing: Sgt. H. J. Davis, private T. D. Andrews.

Total—Wounded, 9; Missing, 18—27 By order, &c.

Geo. T. Strobach,

Acting Adjutant.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, Va.,

Oct. 2d, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: You will please publish the following list of casualties in the 33d Regiment N. C. Troops, in the engagement of the 30th Sept. and 1st Oct. inclusive:

Field and Staff: No casualties.

Company A: No casualties.

B. Killed: private Joshua Braswell.

Wounded: private W. B. Briley severe in hip.

C. wounded: privates J. W. Suther and Moore Murphy severely.

D. Missing: Martin Thomas.

E. wounded: Sgt. W. H. Howell painfully in knee.

F. No casualties.

G. wounded: corp J. W. Atkinson severe in foot, wounded in thigh, private J. P. Barnes slight in leg.

H. No casualties.

I. " " "

K. " " "

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. V. Cowan,

Col. commanding 83d N. C. T.

In the 47th N. C. Regt., in the battle of Jones' farm, near Petersburg, Va., fought Sept. 30th, and Oct. 1st, 1864.

Field and Staff, none.

Company A, Wounded: privates Wm. Bains right thumb off, Moses Denton left hip and bowels, mortal, since died, E. W. Patterson privates, slight.

B. Wounded: privates W. R. Privett left leg slight, B. P. Perry right foot severe.

C. Wounded: privates G. M. Wilder left ankle severe, Sgt. D. W. Everlett wrist severe.

D. Killed: J. M. Marcum. Wounded: Lt. E. H. Ray left side severe; privates K. S. Powell right leg severe, Jas. Dowd left forearm severe.

G. Wounded: Jas. Patterson left leg slight, J. B. Bowden head slight, T. S. Carroll left cheek severe, J. Preddy head slight.

H. Wounded: private Seth Broadwell right side severe, Sgt. J. A. Page right forearm severe, private Peyton C. Moring right breast slight.

I. Wounded: privates J. H. Wood right shoulder severe, Chas. Cooper right arm and breast severe, J. M. Watts left forearm slight.

K. Wounded: Corp. W. S. Condit right leg severe, privates Jacob Loy right leg severe, O. O. Tompkins left arm severe, Dan. Lowe right arm severe, J. A. Swim left leg severe, Jas. Hurlison left thigh severe.

Fayetteville Observer please copy.

New Advertisements.

Lost—Express Office.

Strayed—J. M. Powell, A. Q. M.

Wanted—Stith Thomas.

Headquarters, 1st Reg't N. C. M., H. D.—S. W. Scott, Capt. Co. A.

We are indebted to a friend at Murfreesboro', for a copy of the New York *World* of the 1st instant.

YELLOW FEVER.—The yellow fever is bad at Charleston. It is also at Savannah, Jacksonville and St. Augustine. It is not among our troops.

THE NEWS.

We have no later dates from Richmond and Petersburg than Wednesday last, and from them we glean the following summary:

The intelligence yesterday from all points at a distance from the city was cheering. We give a brief sketch of the situation:

THE YANKEES DEFEATED IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The advance into Southwestern Virginia by the enemy was made in two columns. One came from Tennessee towards Bristol, and consisted of four regiments (two white and two negro), under the command of Acting Brigadier General Carter, a notorious Yankee renegade. The other came from Kentucky, through Cumberland gap, and numbered eight thousand men, under General Burbridge. They were to form a junction in Tazewell county, and then move on Saltville. On Friday, however, before getting to the Virginia line, Carter was attacked by General Vaughan four miles from Carter station, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, driven to the station, and there routed. The column of General Burbridge halted at Richmond, in Russell county, Virginia, on Friday, and there waited the arrival of Carter. As he did not, for the best of reasons, arrive, Burbridge moved forward on Saltville, after previously starting a raiding party of five hundred cavalry to go around to Wytheville and cut the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at that point. He arrived at Saltville on Sunday, and at noon assaulted our works about three miles from the town. The assault was bloodily repulsed, and, after a brief interval, was renewed with a still more disastrous repulse. He then retired at night, leaving about seven hundred killed and wounded in our hands. Our loss was fifteen killed and seventy wounded. The following official dispatch from General Echols was received at General Kemper's office yesterday.

"SALTVILLE, Oct. 3, 1864.

"To Major General Kemper:

"We whipped the enemy badly here yesterday, and he has retired in confusion, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands—among them a brigadier general and a good many officers. There were two or three regiments of negro troops, which were badly cut up. The reserves and detailed men acted splendidly. The enemy's force was about six thousand as near as we could estimate. We are in the front.

"Jones Echols, Brigadier General."

The following is the dispatch of General Lee to the War Department:

"HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 4, 1864.

"Hon. Secretary of War:

"General Breckinridge reports that the enemy attacked Saltville on the 2d instant and received a bloody repulse.

"They retired during the night in great confusion, apparently in the direction of Sandy river, leaving most of their dead and wounded in our hands.

"He is pursuing them.

"All of our troops behaved well.

"R. E. Lee."

The party which started for Wytheville got as far as Tazewell Courthouse, and have not been heard from since. The defeat of Burbridge, coupled with the failure of Sheridan to reach Lynchburg, are two disasters which will make a marked change in Grant's plans. Had Sheridan reached Lynchburg, and Saltville been captured, the Virginia and Tennessee railroad would have constituted a line of communication for getting supplies through Cumberland gap, which would have been most advantageous to the enemy, and which would have greatly facilitated the grand plan of flanking General Lee, by way of the south side, and cutting the roads leading south from Richmond.

THE ADVANCE OF GEN. PRICE INTO MISSOURI.

If General Price continues his march upon St. Louis with the rapidity which has already characterized his movements, the city will fall into his hands. There are three railroads running out of the city, and all three have been cut. The most important, the North and Missouri, by which the city could receive reinforcements, was cut at Centralia by our cavalry on the 28th, and two passenger trains captured. On these trains were a score of soldiers, whom the frightened passengers that escaped and returned to the city reported, as usual, had been murdered. The Pacific Missouri road was cut at Osageon the same day; and upon the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad General Price himself is advancing.

On the 29th his cavalry was at De Soto station, twenty-four miles from St. Louis, and his army was at Potosi station, ten miles this side. The "citizens" were hurrying into the town for protection. General Rosecrans has no regular troops to defend St. Louis with, and its capture will be easy if no time is given him to receive reinforcements by way of the river. The Yankees have already started twelve steamers to him from Memphis, laden with troops. General A. J. Smith, whom Forrest has thrashed so badly, is in command of the cavalry in Missouri, and is "watching" Price's movements.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL FORREST.

General Forrest is still having his own way in Tennessee. General Rosecrans, who was sent out from Nashville by the Yankees to catch him, had a fight with him at Pulaski, and is now represented by the enemy's account as slowly retreating towards Nashville, and Forrest has turned off to the left towards Fayetteville, the terminus of a branch road from Dechard. This is thorough to Memphis; and the ubiquitous Forrest may next turn up there, especially as the garrison has gone to relieve Rosecrans at St. Louis. His men are tearing up the road and burning the trestle-work as they go. They captured two trains at Big Shanty on the 27th. Dispatches from Nashville say that both roads going south from there (forming Sherman's line of communication) are cut and there is no longer telegraphic communication with Sherman.

FROM GENERAL EARLY.

An official dispatch, received at the War Department from General Early, reports the enemy north of North river, his cavalry occupying the north bank of that stream, his infantry being near Harrisburg. After slight skirmishing, the enemy's cavalry fell back from Mount Crawford, just north of North river. It is about twenty miles on the other side of Staunton and eight miles this side of Harrisburg.

THE RAID IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The raiding party mentioned yesterday as the day before at Russell's Hill, fifteen miles from Gordonsville, has returned without attempting a raid.

On the Central road, official dispatches at the War Department report a small force of the enemy's cavalry and some infantry in Culpeper county, who are engaged in rebuilding the bridge at Rappahannock station. The Yankees are again running trains on the road to Rappahannock station.

Yesterday all was quiet. The enemy are busily engaged in strengthening their position held on Monday. There were several runners in town during the day of advance in force, &c., on the part of the Yankees, but none of them proved correct. In our report of the defence of Fort Gilmer, it should have been stated that the Louisiana Guard Artillery was the battery which so successfully repelled the enemy's assaults.

At Petersburg all was quiet.

GEN. HOOB'S POSITION.

It was stated positively yesterday, in some official circles, that Gen. Hood now has his army directly to Sherman's rear, though the exact locality it is not prudent to state.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM THE NORTH.

We have received full files of Northern papers to the 2d inst., from which we make some interesting extracts:

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

We have stirring news from the James river. General Grant reports that yesterday morning two army corps, commanded by Generals Ord and Birney, respectively, crossed the James river at Deep Bottom. Ord's corps succeeded in carrying the field works and entrenchments below Chaffin's farm, capturing at the same time some fifteen pieces of artillery and from two to three hundred prisoners. Simultaneously with this movement, Birney advanced by the New Market road and carried the entrenchments in that quarter. The Confederates defending this outer line were driven back, losing but few prisoners.

FROM SHERIDAN.

The cavalry advance of Sheridan's army entered Staunton on Monday morning last. The main body of Sheridan's command were at Waynesboro' on the same day, where, it was supposed, they were engaged in destroying the railway track between Christian creek and Staunton. No direct information from Sheridan has been received at the War Department for several days past, all the couriers sent by him down the Valley having been captured by the guerrillas, who, according to Secretary Staunton, infest the country in Sheridan's rear.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI—THE FEDERALS IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

The Federal troops occupying Pilot Knob, Missouri, under General Ewing, were, on Wednesday last, in a critical situation. Ewing had been previously ordered to withdraw his forces, but his communications were cut before he could get away. The Confederates had succeeded in planting a battery on Snodgrass' Mount, which commands Ewing's position, and were throwing shells into the fort, which inflicted, as we are told, some injury to the garrison. The Federal post at Mineral Point was also attacked on Tuesday night. The commandant, Colonel Mills, is said to have repulsed the enemy; but it is also stated that he subsequently abandoned the place and retreated to De Soto. On the same evening the town of Potosi was captured by the Confederates. The headquarters of General A. J. Smith have been established at De Soto, where reinforcements were being sent to him. About eighteen thousand Missouri militia are reported to be under arms, and with a number of independent companies. All, or nearly all, of these, however, will most probably be retained for the defence of St. Louis.

THE DOINGS OF FORREST.

From Tennessee we learn that a desperate battle for the possession of Pulaski was supposed to have occurred on Wednesday last; but later dispatches assert that Forrest withdrew his forces during the night, and marched in the direction of the Chattanooga railroad. He has so effectually damaged the Tennessee and Alabama railroad that it will require several weeks to repair it. General Rosecrans estimates Forrest's losses, in killed, wounded and prisoners, in the skirmishes near Pulaski, at two hundred men, but is entirely silent as regards his own casualties.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS DENIED.

We are informed, by a telegram from Washington, that after careful inquiry it cannot be ascertained that any importance is attached, in official circles, to the rumored peace propositions from Georgia. The denial is mildly stated, but when done in plain English it means that all the stories relating to peace negotiations in Georgia are false.

FARRAGUT—ATTACK ON MOBILE ABANDONED.

Admiral Farragut is about to be transferred to the command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Admiral Leis is to succeed Farragut in command of the fleet in Mobile bay. From these changes, we infer that the attack on Mobile is to be abandoned—at least for the present.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

The New York Herald of the 1st contains the following dispatch:

St. Louis, September 30.—The rebels were driven back at Pilot Knob with great slaughter and forced to retreat.

One brigade of General Smith's forces is now stationed at Wetmore bridge, a few miles below Jefferson barracks, the remainder of his command being at the latter place.

Nothing is known this morning of the whereabouts or movements of the enemy. The towns of Granton, Arcadia, Mineral Point and Potosi, suffered great injury. The condition of affairs below De Soto are unknown.

LATER.

The mail agent of the Southwest Branch railroad arrived to night. He reports that General Ewing reached Harrison's station about 10 o'clock last night, closely pursued by the enemy. Fighting has been going on, but the result is unknown. The road is cut this side of Harrison, and the towns of Ochs and Bourbon are burning, Harrison being between these two towns. The supposition is that the road is cut both sides of that point, severing communication with both St. Louis and Rolla.

Escaped prisoners who arrived at De Soto to-day report that Pilot Knob is still held by the rebels, but their numbers and probable movements are not known.

It is understood that a portion of General Smith's force starts for Franklin, the intersection of the Pacific and Southwest branch roads, fifty miles west of here, to-night.

FROM THE VALLEY.

The movements of Sheridan will now depend very much upon those of Early, who, it appears, is once more out in the Valley confronting him. The Lynchburg *Republican* learns from the passengers on the Orange cars, we learn, that the Valley, in the direction of Harrisonburg and below, was lighted up with fires on Thursday night. No explanation of the cause of these conflagrations had been received at Waynesboro' yesterday morning, but it was feared the enemy were burning the houses within their reach. In

TELEGRAPHIC.

Fighting Around Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7.—Fighting commenced early this morning on the Barbours Road on the north side of the James, and extended along the line to Fort Harrison, and covered at two o'clock. We carried, it is reported, two lines of breastworks, took three hundred prisoners and nine pieces of artillery, and one hundred horses.

Gen. Gregg, of Texas, killed, Gen. Bratton, Col. Haskell and Major Merrill, of South Carolina, wounded. Our loss slight; that of the enemy heavy. Nothing official yet.

From the Valley.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 7.—An officer, just arrived here direct from Harrisonburg, states that Sheridan retired from that place and moved down the Valley. Our cavalry had entered the town.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 7.—Gen. Lee reports to the War Department, that a dispatch from Early says, Sheridan is retreating from Harrisonburg, down the Valley.

From Missouri.

MOBILE, Oct. 7.—A special despatch to the *Advertiser*, dated September the 6th, says the Chicago Times of the 3d and Memphis papers of the 4th, say the Confederates made a desperate assault on Pilot Knob and were repulsed with a loss of fifteen hundred, including Gen. Cabell. The Federals evacuated since the 28th, spiking guns, and firing the railroad depot. The Confederates captured three guns, Ewing's train of forty wagons and an escort, burning the iron works and all the Government buildings, and it is supposed made a complete smash of that drafting apparatus and records. Valley Mountain is literally covered with Rebels.

Later reports say Price overtook Ewing and badly used him up at Harrison's station. The Yankees evacuated Potosi, Mineral Point and De Soto. The entire country below Kettleburg bridge is evacuated. A. J. Smith was flanked and fell back to Jefferson Barracks, and is fortifying.

A raiding party went to Charlemagne, six miles from the city.

The Chicago Times thinks it strange that Ewing should evacuate Pilot Knob, after slaughtering so many Rebels, and only losing sixty-nine men himself.

Bill Anderson ambuscaded and killed one hundred of Johnson's six months' men. Anderson says he intends to kill every man he finds wearing a Federal uniform—they having killed his father, mother and sister.

Price conscripts all Union sympathisers. A large number of volunteers are joining him. Many drafted men escaped from St. Louis and joined Price.

Rosecrans has issued orders to shoot every man going in that direction.

Nashville dates of the 30th say Forrest was at Fayette on the night of the 28th, with nearly his whole force, moving on the Chattanooga road. A small portion of the road was destroyed. All the bridges were destroyed between Athens and Pulaski.

Rosecrans is at Tullahoma.

Forrest had twenty ammunition wagons, nine guns including two ten pounder Parrotts. De Soto is reported captured by Wheeler.

The Confederate loan has declined three per cent in Europe. The capture of Atlanta was considered the crowning success of the war in the West.

Gold in New York, on the 1st 193 1/2.

Morgan L. Smith commands at Memphis.

Washburn is absent on leave. The Memphis Bulletin says, Clark and Burton are on the Pacific road. It learns that Brice's army moves rapidly and seems ubiquitous.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—Unusual quietude has prevailed here to-day, and for the past week. Grant is still busy with the spade on his new position near Fort McRae.

It is rumored that Lieut. Gen. R. H. Anderson will be assigned to the command of Beauregard's troops in this department.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.—A flag of truce boat has arrived at Varian, bringing six hundred wounded Confederates. The same number of wounded Yankees will be sent in return.

From Gen. Forrest.

MOBILE, Oct. 6.—Five vessels are off the bar. All quiet this morning.

Four foreigners and one negro, were captured near the obstructions, trying to escape to the Yankees.

The *Advertiser* has advice from Forrest's army via Cherokee, to the 6th. He captured three thousand prisoners, four guns, seven hundred horses, twenty-five hundred stand of small arms, one thousand negroes, men, and children, and completely destroyed the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad from Franklin to Decatur. It is considered one of Forrest's most successful raids.

From Louisiana.

CLINTON, La., via Mobile, Oct. 6.—Yesterday the enemy advanced in heavy force from Bayou Sara on the Clinton and Woodville road. Col. Scott with one Regiment only, fought and drove them back on the Jackson Railroad to Walker, two miles of Bayou Sara, but being flanked and the enemy being reinforced, Col. Scott fell back on Liberty Road.

The enemy occupied Woodville yesterday at five o'clock p. m., and Clinton early this morning.

Strayed

FROM THE GOVERNMENT STABLES, in Weldon, N. C., on Tuesday, the 4th of October, SIX MULES, branded "C. S." As they were sent from Greensboro', N. C., by the country roads, they are probably making their way back to Greensboro'. A liberal reward will be paid for their apprehension, or any information that will lead to their recovery, on application to J. M. POWELL, Captain, A. Q. M., Oct 8-64.

Headquarters 1st Reg't N. C. M. H. D.,

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 6th, 1864.

CAPT. S. W. SCOTT, Co. A: You will assemble your company on Nash Square, in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday next, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

All persons claiming exemption on account of disability, with proper before Doctors R. B. Haywood and Banks at the Mayor's Office. By order of Col. W. H. HARRISON.

A. J. FARTIN, Adjutant.

In accordance with the above order, all members of Company A will meet promptly at the above time and place.

S. W. SCOTT, Capt. Co. A.

Oct 8-64

Lost,